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1,706; cabin passengers, 1,192; steerage, 1,579; there were 4 rejections for measles and chicken pox. The health of Liverpool continues good, better than for the same week of last year; on account of the "fog season" beginning there will probably be an increase in the number of cases of pulmonary disease.

The passenger traffic is beginning to decrease some, and by the end of the month there will probably be a decided falling off. I am still requiring the disinfection of the baggage of Glasgow passengers, but think it might safely be discontinued.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report from Paris—Mortality from enteric fever.

PARIS, FRANCE, *October 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week little of interest has occurred—even rumors of plague being scarce.

Reports of cases in 2 English cities have appeared in the papers, the last one being a case said to have occurred on the London dock, and on account of this steamers being direct from London to French ports, notably Calais, were submitted to "unusual precautions," I believe consisting only of inspections, for no passengers were detained. Disinfection of freight from London, or even baggage of passengers is a task so great that I do not think it will be undertaken unless there is a veritable epidemic at that place. It would necessitate the installation of extensive disinfecting stations at many ports on the English Channel that now have none, such as Dieppe, Boulogne-sur-mer, and Calais. At present there is some uneasiness here on account of the increased mortality from typhoid fever. "Le Matin" has taken up the question of the water supply and charges the authorities with using water direct from the Seine to fill certain reservoirs when the regular sources are insufficient.

The official reports for the last twelve weeks give 268 deaths from this disease, this being an annual rate of 46 per 100,000.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Leprosy in the German Empire.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 19, 1900.*

SIR: In view of the recent investigations made by the Marine-Hospital Service in regard to leprosy in the United States, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the extent of this disease in the German Empire:

There were in Prussia on December 15, 1899, 22 cases of leprosy officially reported, against the same number in the previous year. Of this number 16 were from the district of Memel (near the Russian boundary) and 1 from the district of Roessel. One became infected in Livland,

Russia, 2 in Brazil, 1 each in Birma and Penang. Ten of the 22 patients lived with their families and 11 were under treatment at the leprosy home at Memel. Of the 10 patients remaining with their families 4 were to be removed to the leprosy home before the end of the year 1899.

One case of leprosy was discovered at the Institute of Infectious Diseases in Berlin and remains there under treatment. There were also found 4 doubtful cases under treatment in the district of Memel, which required further investigation.

There were at the end of the year 1899, 10 cases of leprosy officially known in Hamburg, against 9 of the previous year. Five of this number were in native Germans and remained at their homes; the others were in foreigners and were under treatment at the hospital. In every case the infection originated in a foreign country.

There was also 1 case of leprosy discovered in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, against 1 case of the previous year. No other cases of leprosy have been officially reported. (Imperial Health Reports.)

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report that cholera is increasing in Japan.

[Clipping from Berliner Tageblatt, October 23, 1900.—Translated by P. A. Surg. J. B. Greene.]

BERLIN, October 24, 1900.

Cholera is increasing in Japan according to the announcement of the *Nowoje Wremja* from Wladiwostock of October 19. Steamers coming from Japan must be held in quarantine. Several fatal cases of cholera took place on steamers arriving in Possjet Bay from Nagasaki.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of plague on a steamer at Bremen.

[Cablegram.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, November 6, 1900.

Seaman of steamer from Buenos Ayres arrived at Bremen September 27—died yesterday—plague confirmed. Isolated on September 4—many contacts—all precautionary measures [taken].

GREENE.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, October 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended October 23, 1900.

The health of the port has been good. Two deaths reported for the week—male, adult, American, chronic nephritis; male, adult, native, senile debility. No boat inspections for the week. Surrounding country in good sanitary condition.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.